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# Vietnam Report

No. 2133



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CONTENTS	PAGE
MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY	
Reserve Officers Course for College Graduates Opened (NHAN DAN, 20 Jun 79) .....	1
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID	
Vietnam Sends Independence Day Greetings to Mozambique (Ton Duc Thang; NHAN DAN, 25 Jun 79) .....	2
Briefs	
Independence Day Greetings	4
Message of Condolence	4
National Day Greetings	4
PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT	
Need To Assign, Fulfill Duties, Responsibilities Discussed (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 16 Jun 79) .....	5
ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE	
Article Stresses Need To Discuss Measures for Implementing Plan (NHAN DAN, 19 Jun 79) .....	7
Che Viet Tan on 1979 and 1980 Plans (Che Viet Tan; NHAN DAN, 22 Jun 79) .....	11
Management Decentralized, Districts Strengthened in Thanh Hoa (NHAN DAN, 18 Jun 79) .....	15
Expansion of District-Level Industry Discussed (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 25 Jun 79) .....	16

# CONTENTS (Continued)

Page

## AGRICULTURE

'HANOI RADIO' Gives 10-Day Agricultural Review (Hanoi Domestic Service, 21 Jul 79) .....	18
Hanoi Reports Latest Statistics on 10th-Month Rice Growing (Hanoi Domestic Service, 20 Jul 79) .....	20
'HANOI RADIO' Reports on Rice-Transplanting Situation (Hanoi Domestic Service, 16 Jul 79) .....	22
Provincial Agricultural Activities Reported (NHAN DAN, 25 Jun 79) .....	24
Goals of Piscicultural Movement Discussed (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 22 Jun 79) .....	27
Government Issues Resolution on Developing Hog Raising (Hanoi Domestic Service, 15 Jul 79) .....	29
Simultaneous Development of Grain Production and Hog Raising Urged (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 20 Jun 79) .....	30
Provincial Agricultural Activities Reported (NHAN DAN, 26 Jun 79) .....	33
Briefs	
Agricultural Report	35
Collective Production	36
Subsidiary Food Crops	36

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

Search for Offshore Oil Begins in Vietnam (Mike Morrow; BUSINESS TIMES, 24 Apr 79) .....	37
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## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Briefs	
Railroad Repair Work	40

## BIOGRAPHIC

Information on Vietnamese Personalities .....	41
Information on Vietnamese Personalities .....	45

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### RESERVE OFFICERS COURSE FOR COLLEGE GRADUATES OPENED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] In execution of decree No 219 of the council of ministers and a directive of the premier of the government, the signal and liaison technical college has just organized a reserve officers' training course, first term, for students of the 73V, 74H and 73K grades (25 percent of whom are female students). This is the first training course designed for the 1979 college graduates and aimed at gradually forming a pattern for the training of college students into reserve officers.

Present at the course were comrades representing the ministry of national defense, the ministry of higher and vocational education, the general department of posts and telegraph and the signal and liaison command.

The students attending this training course are young technical cadres with a high revolutionary zeal and technical knowledge who will supplement the contingent of cadres of the signal and liaison branch. During the 3-month training period, the students will learn a number of basic subjects relating to politics, military art and rear service to meet the most imperative requirements of the army and will, at the same time, receive advanced training in the specialty and technique of the [signal and liaison] branch.

Elated with the task entrusted, the students have promised to eagerly learn to firmly grasp the new situation and mission of the revolution and the army, to improve their sense of organization and discipline and to heighten their combat spirit, organizational and command abilities and specialized technical standards.

On this occasion, the ministry of national defense, the ministry of higher and vocational education and the general department of posts and telegraph warmly praised the signal and liaison technical college for closely cooperating with the signal officers' school, overcoming numerous difficulties and satisfactorily organizing the training course.

9332  
CSO: 4209

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS TRADE AND AID

### VIETNAM SENDS INDEPENDENCE DAY GREETINGS TO MOZAMBIQUE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jun 79 p 1

[Telegram from Ton Duc Thang, the President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, to Samora Moises Machel, the President of the People's Republic of Mozambique: "Celebrate the Declaration of Independence of the People's Republic of Mozambique"; telegram sent on 24 June]

[Text] On the fourth anniversary of the declaration of independence of the People's Republic of Mozambique, on behalf of the people of Vietnam, the Communist Party, the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and myself, I send you and, through you, the people of Mozambique, the FRELIMO party and the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique very warm greetings.

Four years ago, under the leadership of the FRELIMO party, with you at its head, the people of Mozambique, manifesting a tradition of brave struggle and diligent and creative labor, scored many brilliant achievements in defending national independence, developing the economy and culture and building the new life with the aim of leading Mozambique forward in accord with socialism. The People's Republic of Mozambique is gaining more and more prestige in Africa, in the nonaligned movement and in the world and it is a strong support for the national liberation movements in southern Africa.

The people of Vietnam are very happy about these successes of the people of Mozambique and sincerely wish the people of Mozambique many new and even greater successes in defending the country, building a progressive and prosperous country, struggling against imperialism, colonialism and racial segregation and making positive contributions to peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in Africa and the world.

On this occasion, I want to sincerely thank the people of Mozambique, the FRELIMO party and the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique for zealously supporting the construction and defense of the fatherland of the people of Vietnam.



I hope that the combat solidarity and the relationship of friendship and cooperation between the people of Vietnam and Mozambique continually solidify and grow.

I wish you good health and send you solemn greetings.

On this occasion, Foreign Affairs Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh sent greetings to Joaquim A. Chissano, the minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

11943

CSO: 4209



## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS TRADE AND AID

### BRIEFS

INDEPENDENCE DAY GREETINGS--On 25 June 1979, President Ton Duc Thang sent the following telegram to Didier Ratsiraka, the president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar: On the 19th anniversary of the declaration of independence of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, on behalf of the people of Vietnam, the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and myself, I wish to send you and the government and people of Madagascar warm greetings. The people of Vietnam are very happy about the important achievements that the people of Madagascar have scored in the past years in the struggle to defend and consolidate national independence and transform and build the economy and the national culture. With an independent foreign policy that opposes imperialism, colonialism, racial segregation and other reactionary influences, the Democratic Republic of Madagascar is gaining a more and more deserved position in Africa, in the nonaligned movement and in the world. The people of Vietnam sincerely hope that the people of Madagascar, under your leadership, achieve many new and even greater successes in their glorious revolution and make positive contributions to the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. I hope that the friendly relationship between Vietnam and Madagascar becomes stronger and stronger and grows continually. I hope you are well and I send you solemn greetings. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Jun 79 p 1] 11943

MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE--On 21 June 1979, Premier Pham Van Dong sent the following telegram to Prime Minister Michael Manley of Jamaica: Very saddened by the news that the recent floods have caused great human and material losses for the people of Jamaica, I sent you, the government and people of Jamaica and the families and people who have suffered losses deep condolences and the sincere concern of the government and people of Vietnam. I hope that the people of Jamaica will, under the leadership of the government headed by you, soon overcome the effects of the disaster and continue to move the country forward on the path of building a prosperous and happy life. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Jun 79 p 1] 11943

NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS--On the occasion of the National Day of the Republic of Iceland on 17 June, President Ton Duc Thang sent greetings to President Kristjan Eldjarn. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Jun 79 p 1] 11943

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### NEED TO ASSIGN, FULFILL DUTIES, RESPONSIBILITIES DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Jun 79 p 1

[Editorial: "A System of Responsibilities"]

[Text] Our country has manifested the leadership of the party and the collective ownership rights of the laboring people. The state apparatus includes many agencies and units, many organizations and many people and although their functions and powers are different they still have a common task: To participate in managing the country and society. Through the close relationship between these agencies, units, organizations and individuals, the structure of this apparatus is clearly manifested. Specifically, when a person, element or agency does not carry out its functions and tasks, this immediately has a bad effect on other people, elements and agencies. Because of this, in order to maintain the structure and improve the effectiveness of the apparatus, two problems must be solved simultaneously: First, each agency, organization and person must have clear functions and responsibilities; second, when given specific functions and tasks, all agencies, organizations and people responsible must carry out these functions and responsibilities. If there are no clear functions and responsibilities, there is no objective reason to establish an agency; if there are no specific tasks and functions, there is no legitimate reason to employ a cadre or employee in the apparatus.

The regulations promulgated by the Council of Ministers concerning a system of responsibilities are aimed at ensuring that each organization, cadre and state employee, from the leaders and managers to the people who carry out the tasks and in peace time as well as in war time, carries out his work responsibilities. These responsibilities are to correctly carry out the functions given, ensure that the norms in the state plans and the work programs and plans are fulfilled satisfactorily and fully carry out, with good quality and good results, the tasks that have been assigned. These responsibilities also include obeying and strictly enforcing the laws and measures of the state, the work measures of the agencies and units and the regulations in collective life, guarding state secrets and protecting the production installations and property.

"The father has died but no one is crying" and "there are many monks but no one has closed the temple doors" express contradictions concerning the organization of small-scale production. Small-scale producers are concerned above all with the interests of individuals and small groups and not with the public interest and this gives rise to scattered work methods, liberalism, etc. The system of collective ownership originates from the basic interests of all of society and it requires that each organization and person be responsible for the work. For any task, no matter how large or small, some organization or individual must take responsibility; as for tasks carried out by two or more organizations or people, there must be some person who has the main responsibility. The system of collective ownership does not eliminate individual responsibility. Based on the principles of democratic centralism, the system of "collectives lead and individuals are in charge" in the party and mass organizations and the system of "chiefs" in the state management agencies and economic organizations must be implemented. "Collective ownership" and "collective leadership" does not mean that everyone makes decisions, that all matters are brought before the collective for discussion or that when something goes wrong the mistake is blamed on the "collective" with no one taking responsibility. Individual and collective responsibilities are determined on the basis of the functions and tasks of each organization, element and person. These responsibilities concern both spiritual and material matters.

The resolution of the 4th Plenum of the Party Central Committee on revamping the organizations and improving work procedures states that "things must always start from the economic and technical tasks and requirements in order to establish organizations and employ cadres, and bureaucratic centralism, unwieldiness and separation, restricting the primary organizations, dispersion, lax discipline, etc. must be overcome. The apparatus must be simplified, the excess elements must be eliminated and the bad and incapable cadres must be replaced. Responsibility, both collective and individual and concerning both spiritual and material matters, must be increased and strict discipline must be maintained in carrying out party resolutions and directives, state plans and socialist laws. The functions and responsibilities of each organization and person must be established and strictly carried out and powers and responsibilities must match each other. It must be ensured that the decisions are correct and that they are carried out quickly and conclusively, the requirements put forth must be fulfilled and the situation in which many decisions are made but little is done must be avoided."

Fully implementing the system of responsibilities in the state apparatus in accord with the regulations of the Council of Ministers will be a great step forward in our social life and will effectively strengthen state management.

11943  
CSO: 4209

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### ARTICLE STRESSES NEED TO DISCUSS MEASURES FOR IMPLEMENTING PLAN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Jun 79 p 2

[Article: "Accelerating the Effort To Implement the 1979 Plan and Formulating a Good Plan for 1980: Closely Coordinating the Formulation of the Plan with the Discussion of Measures for Implementing the Plan"]

[Text] In the formulation of the plan for 1980, successfully establishing the tasks and norms of the plan in a manner that complies with the line of the party and fully applies the various objective economic laws is very important; however, to insure the implementation of the plan, it is very necessary to discuss in detail the measures for implementing it. President Ho Chi Minh often said: "Establishing a very good, very accurate plan is very necessary, but this is only the beginning. If the plan is considered to equal 10 percent, specific measures must equal 20 percent and accurately guiding the implementation of these measures equals 30 percent; this is the only way to insure the completion of the plan" (NHAN DAN Newspaper, 20 January 1965). The realities of planning over the past years have clearly proven the very significant importance of measures, because they have a decisive impact upon the efforts to perform the tasks and implement the norms of the plan. In the implementation of the 1979 state plan and the formulation of the 1980 plan, as the tasks of the plan become increasingly large, the measures for implementing the plan must be discussed more fully and in greater detail.

The measures for implementing the plan consist of many types: economic and technical measures, administrative and organizational measures, political and ideological measures, etc. These measures must be closely linked to one another and must be applied in a simultaneous, well coordinated manner in order to have an overall impact in one direction, namely, toward achieving the objectives of the plan.

#### Economic and Technical Measures

As regards economic and technical measures, the directive of the premier on the formulation of the 1980 plan set forth the task of researching and issuing various economic policies designed to lay the foundation for



establishing the various norms of the plan and stimulating the effort to implement the state plan, such as a policy that provides incentive for the production and circulation of products that are not managed or supplied by the state, especially incentive for the production of products from domestic raw materials and recycled raw materials; a price policy for export goods and the raw materials used to make export goods; a policy on the use of foreign currency for installations, localities and sectors producing exports; a policy on economizing on raw materials, fuels and finished materials; a policy on bonuses, piecework wages and the management of the wage fund, etc.

The economic and technical measures expressed within policies and regulations are formulated on the basis of applying the objective economic laws, especially the basic economic law of socialism, the law of planned and balanced economic development, the law of distribution in accordance with labor, the law of value, etc. These policies and regulations, if formulated and applied correctly, will have an impact in many areas:

--As regards the production installations, localities and economic sectors, they will help to insure the timely and full supply of the material means required for the task assigned them, insure that production is regular, continuous and highly efficient and insure that circulation and distribution are unimpeded and play a positive role in stimulating the development of production. In the present situation, in view of the fact that there have been cases in which the circulation of commodities and supplies has been slowed and production has been affected by problems involving prices and the supply of materials, correctly establishing the various policies and regulations that pertain to this area is of even more important and pressing significance.

--As regards producers, the policies and regulations on wages and bonuses encourage the worker to try to make the largest possible contribution to his unit and the state and provide him with appropriate material incentive, thereby closely linking all three interests, the interests of the state, the interests of the collective and the interests of the individual worker. Of these three interests, the interests of the state are the most important, basic ones; however, light attention cannot be given to the interests of the unit's collective and the production worker, especially the production worker, because they have a direct impact upon and inspire him to make innovations, improve his work methods, raise his labor productivity, make full use of recycled raw materials and produce many products.

#### Administrative and Organizational Measures

With regard to administrative and organizational measures, the state is now stepping up the research of the matter of improving economic management and improving the efficiency of the apparatus of the state on the various levels and within the various sectors, from the installations and localities to the central level, considering this to be the key factor in organizing management and guiding the implementation of the plan. The state is also emphasizing the need to strengthen the socialist system of law and raise the

level of responsibility and discipline, considering labor discipline to be the key factor in raising labor productivity and economic returns. The Council of Ministers has decided to issue specific regulations regarding responsibilities, discipline, the protection of public property, serving the people and so forth in order to gradually overcome the lack of responsibility and discipline and put an end to the mishandling of state property, bureaucracy and authoritarianism, which have influenced production, the maintenance of combat readiness and the everyday lives of the people. As regards planning, the directive of the premier (number 187-TTg of 17 May 1979) on the formulation of the plan for 1980 proposed regulations that must be researched and issued, such as regulations on planning investments in capital construction, regulations on balance sheets for supplies, equipment and goods and planning regulations for federations of enterprises, in order to increase the effectiveness of the plan and strengthen the system of law in planning. Next, we will conduct research in order to draft the Law on the Planning of the National Economy, the principal component of the economic law of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, in order to more competently support the work of building the socialist economy in our country.

One element of very important significance within the various administrative and organizational measures is that of assigning, utilizing and training cadres. The organization of management and cadres are closely linked to each other. Experience has shown that we must assign cadres on the basis of organization, on the basis of the function and task of the management organization; at the same time, cadre work is the element of foremost importance within organizational work. The new situation and tasks demand that we accelerate cadre work, especially training to improve the skills of cadres to be commensurate with their tasks.

It is clear that administrative and organizational measures play a very important role in upholding the socialist system of law in economic management and in demanding that the basic units, sectors and localities formulate and implement their plans in exact accordance with each law, regulation, code, standard, economic-technical quota and so forth; at the same time, they insure that the right of collective ownership of the working people is fully respected and strongly upheld.

#### Political and Ideological Measures

Coordinated with economic and technical measures and administrative and organizational measures, political and ideological measures are of extremely important significance. Although they suffered tragic defeat, the reactionary gang within Peking ruling circles have not abandoned their hostile policy toward our country and are plotting to start another war and resist our country's revolution. In the face of this situation, political and ideological work must successfully support the efforts to strengthen the unity of all the people, heighten their vigilance, accelerate production and construction, build the country, maintain a high level of combat readiness and fight victoriously to protect the fatherland. Within basic economic units, political

and ideological measures must be designed to heighten the awareness of the special importance of 1980, the final year of the second 5-year (1976-1980) plan and prepare for the implementation of the third 5-year (1981-1985) plan together with the large tasks involved in transforming and building the economy in 1980; on this basis, political and ideological work must mobilize everyone to make every effort to overcome the difficulties we face, combat the negative phenomena in production, everyday life and society and develop every potential we have in our labor, arable land, forests, offshore waters, natural resources and existing instruments of production in order to successfully implement the 1979 plan and formulate a good plan for 1980.

In the formulation of the plan for 1980, we must attach very much importance to very comprehensive and deeply discussing the various measures mentioned above; of importance is the need to closely link the norms of the plan with the various measures for implementing them, thereby correcting the situation in which plan norms and the measures for implementing the plan are not coordinated with one another and are sometimes even in opposition with one another, thus failing to lay all the foundations needed to implement plan norms. Experience has shown that although plan norms are clearly not high, because much potential still exists, they cannot be implemented if effective measures are not appended to them. With regard to the collective economy, the implementation of various economic policies that have the nature of levers on the basis of correctly utilizing commodity-money relations and the relations on the planned market clearly has the effect of stimulating production.

The coordination of the formulation of the 1980 plan with the discussion of ways to implement the plan demand the close coordination of the related agencies: the planning agency, the policy research agency, the management agency, the scientific-technical research agency and so forth. This coordination must be established on the basis of focusing efforts on supporting the successful implementation of plan norms and must be constant throughout the process of formulating as well as implementing the plan.

7809

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## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### CHE VIET TAN ON 1979 AND 1980 PLANS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by Che Viet Tan, deputy chief of the State Planning Commission: "Accelerating the Effort To Implement the 1979 Plan and Formulate a Good Plan for 1980: Several Matters Pertaining To Guiding the Formulation of the Plan for 1980"]

[Text] In keeping with premier's directive number 187-TTg of 17 May 1979, our entire country is accelerating the effort to implement the 1979 plan and formulate the plan for 1980 with a view toward carrying out the three common tasks of accelerating production, carrying out socialist transformation and stabilizing and supporting the life of the people; strengthening the national defense and security systems and protecting the fatherland; and continuing to build the material-technical bases of socialism. Along with these three tasks, we must fulfill our international obligation toward the neighboring countries of Laos and Kampuchea. The tasks mentioned above involve large and pressing requirements and demand that we improve our guidance of the implementation of the plan.

In the implementation of the 1979 plan and the formulation of the plan for 1980, it is necessary to thoroughly understand and apply the revolutionary-offensive spirit and the spirit of self-reliance in a manner consistent with the special characteristics of each sector, locality and installation, display a high sense of obligation and responsibility and develop the potentials of the country in order to rapidly increase our economic and military strength, coordinate the economy with the defense of the nation, coordinate the defense of the nation with the economy.

Properly Coordinating the Acceleration of the Implementation of the 1979 Plan with the Formulation of the 1980 Plan

Completing the norms of the 1979 plan very well is the foremost requirement in the economic management of the various sectors, localities and installations at this time. Every sector, locality and basic unit must make every effort to develop and fully utilize every potential it has in its labor, arable land, forests, offshore waters, other natural resources and existing

material means, find ways to overcome their difficulties and endeavor to complete their plan.

Through the implementation of the 1979 plan, we must determine our strengths and weaknesses in the organization of the implementation of the plan and propose measures for developing upon our strengths and correcting our weaknesses, thereby creating favorable conditions for formulating the 1980 plan. By skillfully coordinating these two types of work, we can perform them simultaneously in a manner in which they support each other. The successful performance of the remaining tasks of 1979, especially agricultural production during the summer-fall, 10th month and winter seasons, the cutting of timber, ocean fishing, the harvesting of the various types of marine products, the production of consumer goods, the increased production of exports and so forth, will create very favorable conditions for implementing the 1980 plan. Bringing about a strong change in the organization of management and the guidance of implementation, closely coordinating socialist transformation with the reorganization and development of production and closely linking economic tasks to organizational work, cadre work, ideological work and mass work are the principal measures for insuring the implementation of the plan and bringing about a new change within the economy.

#### Intensifying the Guidance of Installations and Districts

Intensifying the guidance of the implementation of the 1979 plan and the formulation of the plan for 1980 primarily means intensifying the guidance of the installation and district. We must assign more cadres to the installations and districts and provide installation and district cadres with training through various forms of study conferences and conferences to research the formulation of the plans while assigning cadres to help the installations and districts draw up their plans. All central sectors have the responsibility of coordinating with the provinces and municipalities in closely guiding and creating the conditions for the districts and installations to formulate good plans on their own. The provinces and municipalities must guide the districts in formulating their plans and must integrate the plans of the district level as well as the plans of the services and, on this basis, draft the plan of the province or municipality.

The districts must intensify their guidance of the villages, cooperatives, production collectives (or hamlets at places where cooperativization has not been carried out) and state-operated installations directly subordinate to the district in the formulation of their plans; these plans, in turn, must be integrated into the plan of the district. At the same time, the district must participate with the various services, general corporations, corporations and federations of enterprises in formulating the plans of the enterprises subordinate to the province and central level that are located within the district.

Providing instructions in the specific methods employed to formulate and integrate the 1980 plans of the districts and installations is of very important significance. The State Planning Commission, together with the

various ministries, general departments, provinces and municipalities, must break down the control figures of the state plan for the provinces so that they can assign control figures to the districts and installations. The district level system of norms and charts for formulating the plans from 1980 onward is a systematic, practical system, one which focuses on the matters of most pressing importance.

The various party committees, in coordination with the Trade Union, the Youth Union, the Women's Union and so forth, and the concerned level must adopt a plan for closely guiding conferences of economic management and scientific-technical cadres, congresses of manual and office workers at installations, congresses of cooperative members from production sections and units to production collectives, cooperatives and so forth in order to uphold the right of collective ownership so that everyone participates in the formulation of a practical plan for 1980.

On the basis of the plans of the various districts, the provinces and municipalities must balance their own plans in such a way as to meet the needs of the province and insure the contributions required under state plan norms to the central level. The provinces, municipalities and central sectors must assess the needs of the installations of the sector and work closely with the people's committees of the provinces and municipalities in order to formulate a sector plan in the spirit of making good use of existing labor, machinery, equipment and supplies in order to accelerate production, raise labor productivity and improve the working conditions and standard of living of the manual and office workers of the sector.

#### Organizing the Good Implementation of Economic Policies and Strengthening the Leadership Provided by the Party Organization

The economic policies which the Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers have decided to promulgate must be thoroughly implemented in order to effectively support the formulation and integration of the plans of the sectors and levels, especially the installations and districts. Implementing these policies well will stimulate production, provide incentive for working and create the conditions for the state to better control the sources of goods through purchases. In order to lay the foundation needed to formulate plans, it is necessary to accelerate the signing of economic contracts governing supplies, transportation, product marketing and so forth, with attention given to expanding the implementation of two-way contracts between districts and cooperatives (or production collectives at places where cooperatives do not exist).

In planning, as in every other field of work, the leadership of the party is the factor determining victory. The strengthening of the leadership provided by the party is evident in every area, from the establishment of guidelines, tasks and norms to organizing the formulation of the plan and organizing the emulation movement to work, produce, practice economy and maintain combat readiness.

Political and ideological educational work must clearly show every working person that the brilliant victories won by our army and people in the two wars to protect the fatherland have caused the position and power of our country to become stronger with each passing day; they must correctly evaluate the situation and the scheme of the enemy, result in heightened vigilance and transform the revolutionary heroism displayed in combat into the determination of each person to accelerate the movement to work, produce and maintain combat readiness in order to implement the state plan very well and build and protect the fatherland.

In conjunction with intensifying the guidance of the implementation of the 1979 state plan and the formulation of the 1980 plan, it is necessary to successfully implement the directive of the Party Secretariat concerning developing the party, strengthening and consolidating the party organization and coordinating the holding of congresses at installations, districts and localities with the formulation and adoption of the 1980 plan.

7809

CSO: 4209

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### MANAGEMENT DECENTRALIZED, DISTRICTS STRENGTHENED IN THANH HOA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] VNA--To rapidly transform districts into a comprehensively planned level, Thanh Hoa has completed financial and budgetary decentralization for 19 district and city units. As a result of decentralization, the management of agricultural stations and farms has been assigned to seven districts and the management of the farmland water conservancy network entrusted to four districts. As a pilot district for production reorganization, Tho Xuan, in particular, has, due to decentralization, assumed the management of finance, budget and the entire network of stations and farms throughout the district including state farms. Moreover, the province has set up for the district a corporation acting as a technical supply agency and a retail purchase and sale corporation.

Specialized sectors such as water conservancy, communications and transportation, industry, forestry, construction... have also completed the decentralization plan and partially entrusted their own production installations to districts.

The district apparatus has been streamlined and strengthened entirely and 19 district and city units have finished reorganizing the apparatus according to new requirements to make it trim, light and efficient. Each district has 11 functional committees and offices in replacement of 19 or 20 offices of the former cumbersome organization. If a district has a new economic zone, it will set up a new economic committee while coastal districts will have new committees in charge of marine products. Nearly 500 chairmen and deputy chairmen of district specialized committees have been appointed staff members of district party and people's committees to help the latter handle affairs. In the first 5 months of 1979, districts were reinforced by an addition of 185 leading, technical and managerial cadres--a number nearly equal to the total number of cadres assigned to these districts throughout 1978. Twenty percent of the additional cadres have a college standard.

Apart from the cadres assigned as reinforcements by the province, Nong Cong district has on its own opened cadres' training courses the first of which has already trained 42 managerial cadres and 38 technical workers to meet requirements of the district-level building task and to strengthen production installations.



## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### EXPANSION OF DISTRICT-LEVEL INDUSTRY DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jun 79 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "District-Level Industry"]

[Text] In order to build a new economic structure throughout the country, the party and state are giving much attention to building strong districts so that they really become agro-industrial economic units and to using the districts as the level for reorganizing production, organizing and carrying out a redivision of labor and coordinating industry with agriculture, the all-people economy with the collective economy and the workers with the peasants. The key tasks [that must be done] in order to soon form an agro-industrial structure at the district level are to transform and build things in accord with large-scale socialist production and carry on balanced growth between agriculture and industry, with industry the leader.

As an integral part of the district economy and, at the same time, an important element of provincial and municipal industry, district industry must expand in accord with the general plans of local industry and must be very closely related to agriculture and the other economic sectors of the districts.

District industry must rely heavily on on-the-spot capabilities in order to support the people's lives, the economic sectors, national defense and district-level combat. Proper coordination between agriculture and industry is manifested by agriculture creating the conditions for industry to expand, mainly by supplying raw materials and labor; on the other hand, district industry must above all support agriculture by supplying agricultural implements, processing agricultural products and supplying consumer goods for the peasants.

In recent years, district industry has expanded better than before. In fifty districts and cities, the value of artisan and handicraft industry production has reached 10 million dong or more and in a number of districts it has reached 20-30 million dong. A shortcoming is that expansion in general is uneven, with the greatest weaknesses in the mountain and midland districts. In southern Vietnam, there are still few district industrial production installations and industry has had little effect with regard to agriculture.

In the next 5 to 6 years, the struggle target of district industry is for all the lowland and midland districts to have a value of production of 10 million dong or more (with many districts reaching 20-30 million dong), with the mountain districts perhaps reaching a slightly lower level.

District industry will be greatly expanded at the district level using many forms and appropriate scales, from secondary family occupations, handicrafts in agriculture and individual manual laborers [to] production teams, semi-specialized and specialized cooperatives, joint business enterprises, joint village industries, product groups, industrial organizations that do work on contract, state enterprises, etc. The two widespread forms are artisan and handicraft industry cooperatives and handicrafts in agriculture.

Depending on local resources, labor and needs, each district will build a suitable production structure. This structure can include such industries and production installations as tractor units, tractor repair stations, water conservancy project construction units, pumping stations, farms that raise livestock according to industrial methods, livestock feed processing installations, installations that produce ordinary consumer goods, handicrafts and art objects, installations that obtain the process marine and forestry products and drugs, installations that produce building materials and that produce and repair agricultural implements, service and support installations, road construction and management units, units that build houses and public projects, information and posts and telegraph organizations, etc.

District-level industrial construction is a task that the state and people must carry out together. With the help of the provinces and central echelon, each district must strive to exploit the latent and existing capabilities concerning labor, resources and the material and technical base in order to expand industry; they must immediately use the manual laborers well, make use of the ordinary and improved tools and, at the same time, create conditions for gradually advancing to having semimechanized and mechanized equipment.

In order to promote the expansion of district industry, planning must be improved in accord with ensuring good coordination between the working strength and the objectives and labor tools and manifesting the creativeness of millions of people in order to produce many products. Because of this, the central echelon, provinces and cities must uniformly manage only a number of types of goods that concern the entire country and the entire province; the districts must be independent and [must be allowed] to coordinate plans with the markets in order to organize the production and circulation of commodities with favorable formulas and flexible prices.

There are still few good examples concerning district-level industrial expansion. Discovering, training and improving these models in order to stimulate the general movement, mobilizing tens of millions of people to participate in the expansion of industry and coordinating agriculture with industry for the people's lives and socialist industrialization is a major problem in our economic work.



## AGRICULTURE

### 'HANOI RADIO' GIVES 10-DAY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Jul 79 BK

[Summary] Over the past 10 days our peasants throughout the country have concentrated on planting the 10th-month rice, caring for the summer-fall rice, growing subsidiary and industrial crops, and protecting crops from floods and typhoons.

"According to the General Statistics Department, as of 15 July the northern provinces and cities had plowed more than 1.04 million hectares of 10th-month ricefields, fulfilling 83 percent of the planned norm. Thai Binh, Binh Tri Thien, Haiphong, Ha Nam Ninh and Ha Bac have completed or nearly completed the plowing of their fields. Generally speaking, this year's 10th-month field plowing rate has been faster than last year, but this rate is still slow compared with the cultivation schedule."

Also according to the General Statistics Department, as of 15 July all localities throughout the country had planted more than 1 million hectares, fulfilling more than 31 percent of the planned norm. Specifically, the northern provinces and cities accounted for more than 550,000 hectares, or 42 percent of the planned norm, and the southern localities nearly 480,000 hectares, or 24 percent of the planned norm.

In the south, the rate of 10th-month rice transplanting in various provinces has been uneven. While Gia Lai-cong Tum and Dac Lac have nearly completed this task and Quang Nam-Danang, An Giang, Dong Thap and Ben Tre have fulfilled from 40 to 66 percent of the planned norm, Song Be, Cuu Long and Minh Hai have put only 2.3 to 4.3 percent of their area under crops.

"In the north, there has been little rain while sunny and warm weather have continued over the past few days. Because of the inadequate amount of electric power supplied to the pumping stations and of the failure of some localities to take the initiative in using hand-operated tools to combat drought, hundreds of thousands of hectares of ricefields have been affected. The localities concerned are actively striving to save rice from drought and accelerate the planting of the 10th-month rice."

To date, all localities throughout the countries have planted nearly 390,000 hectares of summer-fall vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops, an increase of almost 80,000 hectares over the same period last year.

"During the first half of this year the southern provinces and cities have planted nearly 200,000 hectares of cassava, fulfilling more than 87 percent of the planned norm for the whole year."

Along with planting the 10th-month crop and the summer-fall vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops, all localities have actively striven to fulfill their grain obligation to the state. Nghia Binh has delivered nearly 44,000 tons of grain to state granaries. As of 15 July, Thai Binh had fulfilled 90 percent of its 5th-month spring grain obligation.

According to the General Meteorological and Hydrological Department, heavy rains may cause flooding and waterlogging toward the middle or the end of this week. To insure a totally successful 10th-month crop, the Ministry of Agriculture recommends that all localities satisfactorily carry out the following tasks:

--Use all mechanical and manual means to combat drought.

--Prepare facilities and manpower to control floods, typhoons and waterlogging so as to protect the 10th-month crops.

--All localities should actively inspect the fields to promptly detect and stamp out harmful insects and diseases.

--Make full use of farmland to grow more vegetables and subsidiary food crops for use as feed to promote livestock raising.

CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### HANOI REPORTS LATEST STATISTICS ON 10TH-MONTH RICE GROWING

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Jul 79 BK

[Text] According to the General Statistics Department, as of 15 July all localities throughout the country had grown 1.32 million hectares of the 10th-month rice crop, fulfilling 31.2 percent of the planned norm. Specifically, the northern provinces and cities claimed credit for 553,000 hectares, or 42 percent of the planned norm, and the southern localities 478,000 hectares, or 24 percent of the planned norm.

Over the past 10 days, taking advantage of the sunny and warm weather, the northern provinces and cities have actively combated drought while accelerating the transplanting of the 10th-month rice, putting an average of 27,000 hectares under crop daily. Doing fairly well in transplanting were Hoang Lien Son, which fulfilled 96.8 percent of the planned norm; Lai Chau, 87.1 percent; Cao Bang, 86.5 percent; Binh Tri Thien, 74.5 percent, and Lang Son, 62 percent. For their part, the Bac Bo Delta provinces have fulfilled 40 percent of their 10th-month rice cultivation planned norm.

Meanwhile, in the south, differences in natural conditions and farming habits among the various areas have resulted in uneven progress in the cultivation of the 10th-month rice crop. Quang Nam-Danang has fulfilled more than 55 percent of the 10th-month rice cultivation planned norm, and Dac Lac, more than 48 percent. For their part, Dong Thap, Ben Tre and An Giang have fulfilled from 40 to 66.3 percent of the planned norm. Minh Hai, Cuu Long and Song Be, however, have fulfilled only 2.3 to 4 percent of the planned norm.

Taking advantage of the currently favorable weather conditions, all of the southern cooperatives, production collectives and peasants are concentrating their efforts on quickly preparing the soil so as to grow as much 10th-month rice as possible in the best period of the crop season.

The climatic conditions have developed and will continue to develop in a complex manner. According to official forecasts, the current sunny and warm weather would last until the end of July and would then be followed by heavy rains. All localities and sectors should formulate plans and adopt measures to prevent and control drought and waterlogging in each specific area, mobilize and effectively use all means and tools available in this

task, refrain from relying only on the upper echelons for aid, closely coordinate drought control with waterlogging control, and rationally organize the management and utilization of the labor forces of the basic units so as to successfully control drought and logging while stepping up the planting and caring for crops.

CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### 'HANOI RADIO' REPORTS ON RICE-TRANSPLANTING SITUATION

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 16 Jul 79 BK

[Text] According to the General Statistics Department, from 6 to 10 July Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Son Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, Thanh Hoa, Quang Ninh, Hoang Lien Son and Binh Tri Thien provinces and Hanoi and Haiphong cities transplanted 94,000 hectares of the 10th-month rice crop, thus bringing their total area of rice transplanted since the beginning of the season to 256,000 hectares, fulfilling 26.3 percent of the planned norm. This figure includes 120,000 hectares of the early 10th-month rice crop or 42 percent of the planned norm.

Provinces in the Bac Bo Delta transplanted almost 140,000 hectares of the said acreage, fulfilling 25 percent of the planned norm. Top performers were Binh Tri Thien, fulfilling 70.2 percent of the planned norm, Hai Hung and Hanoi, 28 percent; Thanh Hoa, 27.8 percent; and Ha Bac, 26 percent. However, Vinh Phu, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh and Ha Son Binh provinces and Haiphong city fulfilled only 21 to 25 percent of the planned norm.

Starting early, the above-mentioned provinces and cities have managed to transplant 38,000 hectares of the 10th-month rice more than the same period last year. However, given the growth rate of rice seedlings, the transplanting pace was still slow: on the average only 19,000 hectares were transplanted each day. Haiphong city has more than 1,730 hectares of ripe seedlings, but so far only 1,250 hectares have been transplanted. Other localities have also failed to transplant all of their fully developed rice seedlings.

The early-transplanted 10th-month rice rooted fast and has thrived. Binh Tri Thien, Ha Bac, Thai Binh and Thanh Hoa provinces have weeded more than 7,600 hectares for the first time. However, harmful insects have appeared in some 10th-month rice areas. In Binh Tri Thien more than 5,000 hectares have been affected; in Thanh Hoa, more than 830 hectares; and in Haiphong, more than 200 hectares.

Along with accelerating the transplanting pace and protecting the rice crop from harmful insects, diseases, drought and waterlogging, the aforementioned provinces have also sent to various ricefields 2.1 million tons of organic fertilizer, or half of the amount of fertilizer available, to be applied on the 10th-month rice.

Rain has been reported in many localities since the beginning of the season. Various cooperatives are actively draining the low-lying fields and transplanting tall rice seedlings in these fields so that the rice plants will not be submerged in case of heavy rainfall. At the same time, they are transplanting short rice seedlings in elevated fields. The method of starting transplanting from both ends of the fields at the same time is being applied to insure that all the entire 10th-month rice area will be transplanted on schedule.

CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jun 79 p 1

[Article: "Vinh Phu Harvests the Spring Rice at the End of the Season and Switches to Planting the Tenth-Month Crop; Phu Khanh, Dong Thap and Hau Giang Sow, Transplant and Look After the Summer-Autumn Rice"]

[Text] The agricultural cooperatives in Vinh Phu Province have plowed almost 30 percent of the tenth-month season area, which equals almost 5,000 hectares more than at the same time last year. Because of employing the laborers rationally in the various tasks, Vinh Lac, Tam Dao, and Song Lo districts and the city of Phu Tho have plowed almost 80 percent of the area and harvested and produced tens of thousands of tons of organic fertilizer.

The cooperatives in Vinh Phu are increasing the pace of working the soil and are striving to finish the transplanting of the early tenth-month rice by 15 July.

By the middle of June, Vinh Phu Province had sown and transplanted 22,000 hectares of summer-autumn rice, fulfilling almost 50 percent of the quota for area to be sown and transplanted the entire season. The key rice district of Tay Hoa has sown and transplanted 13,000 hectares, which is more than half of the rice area sown and transplanted in the province. However, the rate at which the rice is being sown and transplanted in the districts is still slow as compared with the schedule. The province is guiding the other districts in overcoming the difficulties concerning draft power, seed and fertilizer and is satisfactorily mobilizing laborers to go into the fields to finish sowing and transplanting the remaining area in the shortest time possible.

The agricultural service is guiding the districts in correctly implementing the farming procedures, progressing with the sowing and transplanting of the summer-autumn rice on schedule and overcoming the idea in a number of districts and villages that says that, this year, there are two lunar months of June and therefore the rice sowing and transplanting period is longer this year than last year.



This summer-autumn season, the Hoa Binh 1 cooperative sowed and transplanted 13 hectares more than during the previous summer-autumn season and, after sowing and transplanting the entire area on schedule, it organized more than 100 laborers, 80 teams of oxen and five tractors to go help the cooperatives in Hoa xuan village, a place lacking draft power to work the soil.

Because of having centralized guidance and making plans to balance the seed, draft power and laborers, the pace of the sowing and transplanting has, since the middle of June, been 1.5 times faster than before. The agricultural cooperatives in the province have sent more than 40,000 tons of stable manure to fertilize the fields before sowing and transplanting.

For more than a week it has rained very little in Dong Thap Province and most of the summer-autumn rice area is suffering from drought. In order to have enough water to irrigate the rice, Tam Nong, Hong Ngu, Cao Lanh and Lap Vo districts have mobilized thousands of people to go into the fields and dig canals and ditches to bring water to the fields and keep the drought from affecting the rice.

Along with controlling the drought, the production companies and peasants in Dong Thap have finished the second weeding and are continuing to apply fertilizer to the summer-autumn rice for the third time.

The district agricultural bureaus in Dong Thap are distributing hundreds of tons of gasoline, oil and fertilizer to the production companies and peasants in order to control the drought and fertilize the rice.

At the beginning of this year's summer-autumn rice sowing and transplanting season, Hau Giang Province encountered a very serious drought. Many places lacked water in order to work the soil and sow and transplant the rice. Thanks to the efforts of the peasants, party committee echelons and local authorities, Hau Giang overcame many of the difficulties concerning the weather and concentrated its efforts on controlling the drought; as of 20 June, it had sown and transplanted 80,000 hectares of summer-autumn rice, fulfilling 80 percent of the planned quota.

In sowing and transplanting summer-autumn rice, Ke Sach, O Mon and Thot Not districts, the Song Hau and Quyet Thang state farms and the crop seed farms of the province almost fulfilled or exceeded the planned quotas.

The production installations of Hau Giang are actively applying fertilizer and are immediately controlling the drought for the summer-autumn rice in order to have a high yield to compensate for the places that have not fulfilled the planned quotas for sowing and transplanting. During the past drought control phase, Hau Giang saved thousands of hectares of rice, which is again growing well. The peasants in the province have also resown and retransplanted hundreds of hectares where the rice died because of the drought. As for the area that was affected by the drought and that could not be transplanted in time for the summer-autumn season, Hau Giang has

advocated switching to sowing and transplanting tenth-month rice using short-term varieties in order to promptly plant the winter-spring crop after the harvesting.

Along with planting the summer-autumn crop, Hau Giang has prepared more than 80,000 hectares of land for the tenth-month crop, of which 45,000 hectares have been sown and transplanted in early tenth-month rice.

11943

CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### GOALS OF PISICULTURAL MOVEMENT DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Jun 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Grasp the Realistic Economic Goals of the Pisicultural Movement"]

[Text] Pisiculture is a source of large profits for our country. We can raise fish on a water area of 1.3 million hectares and, if there is an average yield of 500 kilograms per hectare, we will obtain more than 600,000 tons of fish per year. The practices of many excellent pisicultural cooperatives such as Yen Duyen in Hanoi and Vu Tay in Thai Binh have resulted in a yield of 3 to 4 tons per hectare, brought a large volume of commodity products for society, increased accumulation for the cooperatives and improved the standard of living.

An "Uncle Ho fish pond" construction movement is being launched in many places with the aim of making use of the large and small bodies of water, increasing the fishing yield and increasing the amount of supplementary feed and protein feed for animal husbandry. Many localities have organized and implemented things well and quickly expanded pisiculture. However, it is regrettable that, although the movement was launched only recently, there have already been a number of deviations. Using this very important mass movement, a large number of localities and production organizations have operated in a formalistic way. Many places have spent money extravagantly to go and get fry when they could have transported them much more cheaply. A number of places have given attention only to building a few attractively decorated ponds, spending money unnecessarily, and have built the ponds right next to roads and in front of office gates, with the aim being to gain a good reputation the easy way, while many ponds in the villages have been left abandoned; many schools of fish are released on the inaugural day and are then not fed. Many places use the day the fish are released to invite various groups to come celebrate and "before the fish have had a chance to grow up, pigs are slaughtered in celebration!" The improper things mentioned above are aimed only at gaining the esteem of others and not at bringing real benefits.

Having a pond in front of his house, Uncle Ho had it cleaned up, turned it into a pond to raise fish and obtained a yield of 5 tons per hectare per year. "Expanding the 'Uncle Ho fish pond' movement is very important and it will have a practical economic, educational and ideological effect."\* The "Uncle Ho fish pond" movement is above all a mass movement to make full use of the potential at the farms, treasure each small pond and use each type of body of water to raise fish. "Uncle Ho fish ponds" must above all be high-yield fish ponds. Places with a good "Uncle Ho fish pond" movement must be places that make full use of the water area to raise fish and obtain the highest yield possible with the aim being to improve the standard of living.

The piscicultural movement is also aimed at gradually putting the new technical advances into production. Uncle Ho raised fish using processed food and looked after the fish each day. Uncle Ho fed the fish in the afternoon at the pond bridge pier with a specific quality of food; technicians usually call this [having] a fixed time and place for feeding the fish and [using] fixed quantities and a fixed quality of food.

Raising fish in the pond in front of his house, Uncle Ho did not raise the fish to beautify the area but to obtain extra food for the troops and the children. Learning from Uncle Ho, the "Uncle Ho fish pond" movement must bring practical economic results. Each square meter of water area, each layer of shallow and deep water and each dong spent must be given careful consideration so it brings a great amount of fish at the lowest cost possible.

11943

CSO: 4209

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NHAN DAN, 31 January 1979.

## AGRICULTURE

### GOVERNMENT ISSUES RESOLUTION ON DEVELOPING HOG RAISING

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Jul 79 BK

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently issued a resolution on the development of hog raising.

After analyzing the animal husbandry situation throughout the country over the past 3 years, 1976-1978, the resolution pointed out the main factors responsible for the decrease in hog raising, which seriously affected the food supply and caused a reduction in the source of fertilizer for crops.

With regard to hog raising in the years ahead, the resolution said: In the coming years, the Ministry of Agriculture and all localities must rapidly and firmly accelerate the development of hog raising in order to meet three demands--increasing the source of food, solving the fertilizer problem for crops, and expanding the source of export goods. These demands are aimed at significantly contributing to successfully fulfilling all norms of the state plan. In general, all localities throughout the country must strive to achieve the targets of raising about three hogs and producing 150 kg of live weight and 7 tons of animal manure per cultivated hectare. On this basis, we will be able to firmly insure an average rice yield of 5 tons per hectare for the entire year.

Because their demand for fertilizer is greater, localities with a higher rice yield and localities specializing in growing rice and subsidiary and industrial crops as well as localities desiring to expand their winter crop acreage, and so forth, must strive to raise four to six hogs per cultivated hectare. To achieve these objectives, it is necessary to vigorously increase the numbers of hogs in all three sectors--state, collective and family--with the emphasis on accelerating animal husbandry among cooperatives and peasant families.

The resolution also pointed out the major policies and measures to bring about changes in the development of hog raising.

CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### SIMULTANEOUS DEVELOPMENT OF GRAIN PRODUCTION AND HOG RAISING URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jun 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Simultaneously Intensify Grain Production and Hog Raising"]

[Text] One of the primary objectives of agriculture is to produce enough grain to meet the consumption need of the entire society. To achieve this goal, it is necessary to step up intensive cultivation to increase the crops' productivity and, at the same time, to multiply crops, to open new lands to expand the cultivated area, and to immediately apply intensive cultivation as soon as the cultivated area is expanded.

Crop productivity depends on many factors among which fertilizers are an important one. In view of the fact that chemical fertilizers are not yet sufficient, stable manure is the most principal source of fertilizer. Even when there is plenty of chemical fertilizers, organic fertilizers will continue to be an irreplaceable source of fertilizers which provide nutriment for crops and which have the effect of increasing soil fertility and improving the quality of agricultural products. Practical facts in production have clearly demonstrated that the productivity of rice plants and that of other crops will increase wherever animal husbandry and especially hog raising are developed. A scientific analysis of the situation of high-yield ricefields has elicited the following points: beside the use of chemical fertilizers and the application of other intensive cultivation measures, the relationships between crop productivity and the amount of chemical fertilizers are illustrated as follows: to obtain 5 tons of paddy per cultivated hectare, there must be 10 tons of stable manure--that is, 4 hogs per hectare; to obtain 6 tons of paddy, there must be 15 tons of stable manure and 6 hogs must be reared; to obtain 7 tons of paddy, there must be 20 tons of stable manure and 8 hogs... Since the quantity of stable manure given to each hectare of ricefield in North Vietnam is only 5 to 6 tons, [rice] productivity is still low. In South Vietnam, many areas are not yet accustomed to using stable manure; [therefore,] when the area is expanded for multicropping, the amount of fertilizers does not meet the requirements of intensive cultivation and rice productivity tends to decrease with each crop.



Many areas have not yet considered guidance for animal husbandry important and they tend to believe that while grain production for human consumption is still difficult, it is impossible to develop animal husbandry, especially hog raising. Progressive typical areas such as Vu Thang (Thai Binh), Dinh Cong and Dinh Tan (Thanh Hoa), An Binh and Duc Hop (Hai Hung)... have clearly shown that it is possible to simultaneously develop grain production and hog raising and that if one is determined to reserve land for hog raising and to provide good guidance for the carrying out of this task, crops will receive more fertilizers and will yield more and, consequently, the gross output of grain for human consumption and that of pork will both increase. Owing to these practical experiences, we have clearly realized that under the present circumstances it is possible to develop hog raising rapidly and steadily to meet the following three requirements: increasing the amount of food products, solving the fertilizer problem for crops and increasing the source of export goods. Efforts must be exerted to obtain soon the following results for each cultivated hectare: raising of 4 or 5 hogs on the average, production of 200 kgs of meat on the hoof and 10 tons of stable manure and, on this basis, assured yearly output of 5 tons of paddy on the average per hectare. Wherever the need for intensive cultivation is more imperative such as in areas specialized in the cultivation of rice, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops, areas where the cultivation of winter crops is being expanded... it is necessary to try to raise 6 to 12 hogs for each cultivated hectare.

There are great possibilities of developing hog raising. Since there are about 10 million peasant households in our country, the hog herd raised in the family sector will number 12 to 15 millions if each family raises only 1.5 hogs. If 15 percent of the farming area is reserved for collectivized hog raising, it will be possible to produce a sufficient amount of grain to raise 7 or 8 million hogs each year. If the state-operated animal husbandry sector rationally uses subsidiary and substandard industrial products such as rice chaff, peanut cake, beancake, wine dregs, fish powder... in addition to the amount of grain given by the state, it will have enough food to raise 1 million hogs. By simultaneously developing all the three animal husbandry sectors--especially the collectivized and household sectors--within the scope of the promulgated policy and according to the availability of food, we can more than double the present number of hogs.

To materialize this possibility, it is necessary to organize a correct application of this method and to have the knowhow. First, there must be a correct view of the relationships between cultivation and animal husbandry. Based on the promulgated policies, localities need to draw up plans and to take steps to develop animal husbandry in conformity with their own characteristics and development abilities; they must first set forth guidelines and measures to solve the problem of hogs' food. This important decision must be democratically discussed within party organizations and cooperative management boards and among cooperative members; everyone must be motivated to try to overcome difficulties in the first agricultural season or the first year in order to make progress because difficulties will drag on if he fails to do so. Adequate



preparations must be made in all stages of animal husbandry since shortcomings in any phase will likely lead to failure. There must be planning and positive guidance for the building of material-technical bases for animal husbandry promotion such as the food producing, processing and distributing network, the breeding network, the veterinarian network... The animal husbandry guidance and management system must also be streamlined and strengthened, especially at the district and provincial levels. Adequate training must be provided for people specialized in animal husbandry and good models must be built to simultaneously develop grain production and hog raising.

9332

CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Jun 79 pp 1,4

[Article: "Lang Son, Cao Bang and Hoang Lien Son Overcome the Effects of the War and Step Up Production"]

[Text] VNA news: As of 15 June, Lang Son, Cao Bang and Hoang Lien Son provinces had sown more than 6,000 hectares of tenth-month seedlings; in this, Lang Son sowed more than 2,330 hectares, which is equal to 85 percent of the planned quota. In sowing tenth-month seedlings, Chi Lang and Loc Binh districts exceeded the planned quotas by 1 to 9 percent.

Thanks to the efforts of the tribesmen in the province, the help of the central echelon and neighboring provinces and the timely guidance of the party committee echelons and authorities, to date, Cao Bang has sown more than 93 percent of the planned area quota for tenth-month seedlings. The districts that have made many efforts to restore the water conservancy projects that bring water to the fields and that have sown seedlings on 75 percent or more of the area are Hoa An, Tra Linh, Quang Hoa and Thach An.

Although Hoang Lien Son only recently finished sowing almost 50 percent of the tenth-month seedling area, this is still a 2.7 percent increase over the same period last year.

The three provinces mentioned above have readied hundreds of thousands of tons of organic fertilizer in order to fertilize 100,000 hectares of rice which [they] plan to transplant this tenth-month season. Hoang Lien Son and Cao Bang provinces have readied 85,000 tons of organic fertilizer, almost 1,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, of which 500 tons is nitrate fertilizer, and 950 tons of lime in order to improve the soil.

Also, as of 15 June, the provinces mentioned above had sown and transplanted more than 17,700 hectares of rice, of which more than 8,300 hectares are upland rice.

The provinces are guiding the production installations in urgently working the soil and quickly transplanting the seedlings sown early.

Border districts such as Bat Xat, Muong Khuong, Bao Thang and Sa Pa in Hoang Lien Son are striving to overcome the drought and the provocations of the Chinese expansionists in order to restore and expand production. The districts mentioned above have plowed almost 2,000 hectares of upland fields in order to plant rice and have plowed almost 3,000 hectares of tenth-month rice fields. Sa Pa district has sown 40 percent more upland rice and is striving to transplant the entire rice area on schedule.

**Minh Hai Sows and Transplants 200,000 Hectares of Early Tenth-Month Rice on an Area Where Summer-Autumn Rice Could Not Be Sown and Transplanted**

VNA news: In Minh Hai, there has been very little rain and this has caused the sowing and transplanting of the summer-autumn rice to be done late. To overcome this situation, Minh Hai has switched [from sowing] the area that could not be sown and transplanted in summer-autumn rice to sowing and transplanting 200,000 hectares of early tenth-month rice and has worked the soil on almost 70,000 hectares to sow and transplant the tenth-month rice.

Besides the rice seed that the peasants already have, the Agricultural Service has supplied the production companies and peasants with thousands of tons of seed having a growing period of 100 to 110 days in order to sow and transplant the entire early tenth-month rice area.

The agricultural materials sector has supplied thousands of tons of chemical fertilizer and insecticide. Many technical cadres have gone to give the production companies and peasants help concerning sowing and transplanting techniques and to help them guard against and control harmful insects and diseases and protect the early tenth-month rice.

Minh Hai has launched a movement to make fertilizer and is encouraging all the people to make full use of the sources of organic fertilizer in order to intensively cultivate the rice.

11943

CSO: 4209

## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL REPORT--Between the beginning of the season and 15 June, the southern provinces (excluding Quang Nam-Da Nang, Nghia Binh and Phu Khanh, which have not yet transplanted the rice) plowed almost 400,000 hectares of tenth-month rice and sowed and transplanted 285,000 hectares. In this, the provinces from Thuan Hai on south have sown and transplanted 230,000 hectares, which is equal to 13.2 percent of the planned area quota. The provinces that have transplanted rice quickly are: An Giang, 64.4 percent; Gia Lai-Cong Tum, 57.2 percent; Dong Thap, 40.6 percent; Dac Lac, 19 percent; etc. Since the beginning of the season, the southern provinces and cities have transplanted 491,000 hectares of summer-autumn rice, which is equal to 70.4 percent of the planned quota; in this, the provinces from Thuan Hai on south have transplanted almost 500,000 hectares. The provinces in former Zone 5 have transplanted 92,000 hectares, which is equal to 82.6 percent of the planned quota. The provinces that have exceeded the planned quotas for transplanting are: An Giang, 107 percent; Dong Thap, 102 percent; Dong Nai, 102 percent and Nghia Binh, 100 percent. The summer-autumn rice transplanting season will be over at the end of June but a number of provinces have transplanted only a small percentage; Ho Chi Minh City has transplanted only 37.8 percent and Minh Hai has transplanted only 6.2 percent (in Minh Hai, 56,000 hectares have not yet been transplanted). The summer-autumn rice transplanted between the beginning of the season and now has come up well but a number of areas, especially in Quang Nam-Da Nang and Nghia Binh provinces, have been destroyed by leafhoppers. The provinces are concentrating their efforts on saving 2,500 hectares. More than 60,000 hectares of rice have been affected by acid, alum and salt. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Jun 79 p 1] 11943

COLLECTIVE PRODUCTION--VNA news: Lam Dong Province has organized 13 cooperatives and 738 production companies and attracted more than 64 percent of the present households. Within a short period of time, Lam Dong will involve almost all of the peasant households in production companies and, at the same time, make preparations in order to build cooperatives by 1980. The province soon determined that the main form for training the peasants to enter collective production would be production companies; at the same time, it actively guided and expanded the construction of cooperatives in the different areas in the province in order to gain experience and make new progress in the cooperativization movement. The province has opened classes to train 2,800 production company cadres and 600 cooperative cadres. Many production companies and cooperatives are rather stable and have begun to operate well. Formerly, No Thon Ha village lacked food every year but since [the people] began leading a settled life, became engaged in settled farming and became involved in collective production through production companies, to date, they have had enough food and have been able to fulfill their obligations. In 1978, the village sold more than 60 tons of grain and each production company member received more than 30 kilograms per month. Besides this, the production companies here have contributed 27,000 obligated man-days to build water conservancy projects for the district. At the Tu Phuoc cooperative, because production is good, on the average each worker works 20 man-days per month and the value of a man-day can reach 4.5 dong. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Jun 79 p 2] 11043

SUBSIDIARY FOOD CROPS--VNA news: Along with stepping up the sowing and transplanting of rice, the southern provinces and cities have planted 158,279 hectares of summer-autumn subsidiary food crops, bringing the total area planted in subsidiary food crops during the winter-spring and summer-autumn seasons to 387,969 hectares and fulfilling 52.7 percent of the planned area quota for the entire year; this is much greater than last year's subsidiary food crop area. As for corn, 60,105 hectares have been planted, more than twice the corn area planted during the winter-spring season. Tay Ninh, Long An, Tieng Giang and An Giang provinces and Ho Chi Minh City have exceeded the 1979 planned corn area quotas by 7 to 82 percent. In planting sweetpotatoes, Ben Tre and Tieng Giang provinces have exceeded the planned area quotas by 14 to 37.5 percent. The southern provinces have also planted 15,777 hectares of manioc, fulfilling more than 69 percent of the planned area quota. In planting manioc, Tay Ninh, Tien Giang, Ben Tre and Cuu Long have exceeded the planned area quotas by 5.8 to 13.5 percent. Along with planting subsidiary food crops, Tay Ninh, Song Be, Dong Nai, Quang-Nam, Da Nang, Phu Khanh and Thuan Hai are organizing things to harvest and process the subsidiary food crops. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Jun 79 p 1] 11943

CSO: 4209

SEARCH FOR OFFSHORE OIL BEGINS IN VIETNAM

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 24 Apr 79 p 6

[Article by Mike Morrow]

[Text]

VIETNAM has fully succeeded in launching an offshore oil exploration programme. It could not have picked a less auspicious time. Hostilities with China and a long-standing US trade embargo pose serious obstacles to the development of Vietnam's petroleum resources.

Vietnam has signed exploration contracts with three foreign companies: Bow Valley, a Calgary-based private oil company, Agip, oil-exploration arm of Italy's state-owned ENI energy group, and Deminex, the West German state oil company.

Bow Valley and Agip have hired J.L. Offshore's semi-submersible drilling rig, Dan Queen, out of Singapore. The rig, under Danish flag, has spudded its first well, for Bow Valley, earlier this month. The well is said to be about 330km south of Ho Chi Minh city in 45 metres of water, and to have a target depth of 1500 metres.

Deminex has hired Neddrill BV's Dutch-registered Neddrill II drillship, and the vessel is reported on its way from the North Sea. All three companies should meet contractual obligations to complete a well by the end of March.

If, that is, nothing goes wrong. A lot could go wrong.

Continuing hostilities with China make the situation treacherous.

Vietnam's nascent offshore drilling programme poses an obvious target in case of all-out war.

A direct attack on the rigs would not be necessary. Naval conflict between Vietnam and China anywhere in the South China Sea could create a force majeure situation sufficient to permit Bow Valley, Agip and Deminex to suspend drilling without violating their contracts. Vietnam could easily lose a year or more on its oil-development timetable, a timetable that is crucial to the country's economic growth.

Bow Valley, Agip, and Deminex are maintaining a clam-like silence about their hopes and fears. It can be gleaned nonetheless that fears are outweighing hopes. Informed sources say Bow Valley has no immediate plans to pull out the rig.

Singapore sources close to the oil industry say that it is unlikely that Vietnam's new foreign oil contractors would choose to remain in Vietnam under present circumstances if they were not so heavily committed. The companies themselves have not confirmed these reports, but it can't be denied that the political situation has changed markedly since Bow Valley, Agip and Deminex signed last year.

Hostilities between Vietnam and China is

one problem. The failure of normal commercial relations to materialise between Vietnam and the US is another.

Into the third quarter of 1978, it was widely believed that the US trade embargo against Vietnam would soon be lifted. Now, odds are that both political and economic relations between the US and Vietnam will be stalled until after the 1980 US presidential election.

Since US companies have a stranglehold on much offshore drilling technology, companies involved in Vietnam, and the Vietnamese themselves, face more than the usual number of headaches in searching for oil — even without counting those threatened by the Chinese navy. For example: the Dan Queen is understood to have gone into the drilling theatre without some services generally thought essential to a successful drilling programme, including down-hole testing and concreting services.

Obtaining work explosives was also a problem, but Bow Valley is understood to have obtained stock from the Brunei Government's reserve in Singapore.

The US trade embargo against Vietnam is executive policy. It comprises Commerce and Treasury Departments regulations that forbid American companies from knowingly supply-



ing equipment or services to Vietnam, even through third parties. President Jimmy Carter signed a one-year extension of the embargo last September.

Ironically, proposed drilling by two of Vietnam's new oil explorers may increase the difficulty of normalising commercial relations with the US.

Agip's contract area is made up of blocks 06 and 08. Deminex has contracted for block 07. Before the end of the Vietnam war, these three blocks were awarded by the now defunct government of the Republic of Vietnam to an American group led by a subsidiary of Shell Inc. of the United States. The post-war Socialist Republic of Vietnam has declared such old concessions null and void.

Shell announced on Dec 9 that Vietnam's go-ahead for exploration on these blocks "would amount to expropriation of our interests without compensation" under international law. "We are claiming and maintaining our right to the tracts under the concession agreements and at no time have waived our rights to them," the statement said.

In 1974, Shell discovered oil with its Dua IX well on block 08. The well reportedly flowed at a daily rate of 2200 b/d after only eight days of drilling.

Mobil Oil of the US and its two foreign partners (Kaiyo Oil of Japan and Elf-Aquitaine of France) had the only other discovery in the round of drilling that preceded the collapse of the Saigon-based Government of the Republic of Vietnam. That discovery, also made in 1974, was in block 04. It flowed 2400 b/d.

A Mobil represent-

ative quoted by Neal Robbins, New York correspondent for Hong Kong's Petroleum News magazine, said in New York recently that Mobil's discovery was probably commercial, though Mobil had "no interest in going back to Vietnam."

Oildeco of Norway has been reported negotiating for block 04. Whether Mobil would protest a Vietnamese award to the Norwegian company is unclear.

Exxon, Marathon and Union Texas also operated concessions in Vietnam before the end of the Vietnam war. Representatives of these companies have said they would consider returning to Vietnam if the trade embargo were lifted. So far, the present government has not awarded their old concessions to new explorers.

It is not inconceivable that more companies will claim expropriated assets if the Vietnamese reward their concessions to new contractors. Old concessions involved large signature bonuses and other payments to the Republic of Vietnam. These have been estimated to exceed US\$45 million. Much of this money was put down by US companies. Expropriated assets related to oil concessions could become another obstacle to normalising commercial relations between Vietnam and the US.

This particular problem should not affect Bow Valley. The company has contracted for blocks 01 and 02. It was originally an equity partner in the same area in a concession which Sunningdale Oil, another Canadian company, obtained from the Republic of Vietnam. That concession was also de-

clared null and void, but, unlike the Agip and Deminex awards, appears to have been more or less an in-house affair. In particular, it should not involve jilted American companies.

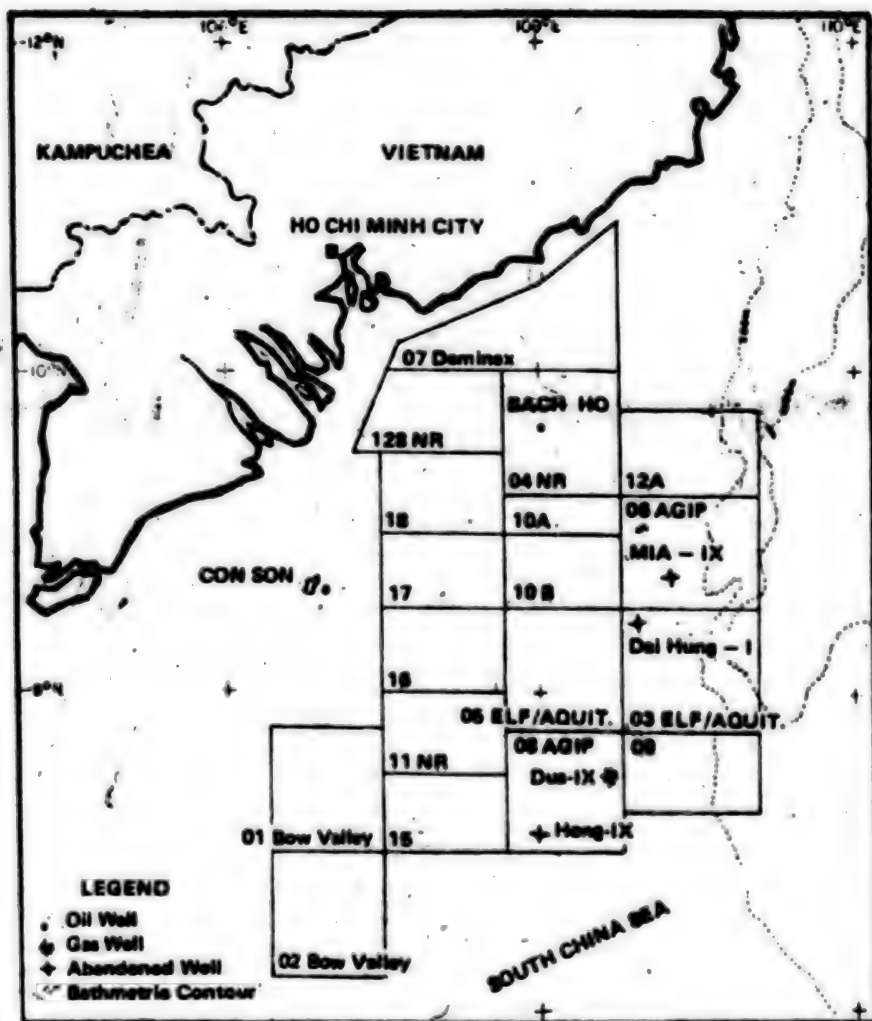
Bow Valley's partners in the contract are Westburne Petroleum and Minerals (30 per cent), Siebens Oil and Gas (30 per cent), and Sceptre Oil (10 per cent), all Canadian companies. Bow Valley is understood to have paid the Vietnamese US\$1 million up front for technical training of Vietnamese oil-field workers. Little else has been released about the company's contract.

Agip and Deminex are unofficially understood able to recover costs from oil discovery, and to purchase up to 42 per cent of production at 7 per cent to 10 per cent below world prices.

In 1977 Elf-Aquitaine signed an agreement in principle to explore on blocks 03 and 05, but negotiations subsequently broke down and no contract has been signed.

Despite an obviously difficult situation, Hanoi continues to press ahead with its exploration programme. Petrovietnam, the state oil company, is reported to have recently negotiated a joint venture with the French helicopter group Heli-Union. The joint company, Heli-Viêtra, in which Petrovietnam has 51 per cent and Heli-Union 49 per cent, is said to have four Puma and Dauphin helicopters available for offshore work.

Petrovietnam is also planning a seismic programme for the Gulf of Tonkin later this year. Assistance from the Soviet Union has been stepped up onshore. — Depthnews Asia.



CSO: 4220

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### BRIEFS

**RAILROAD REPAIR WORK--VNA news:** To date, the Railroad General Department has completed the first phase of restoring the western railroad section from the Pho Lu Station to the Lang Giang station 30 days ahead of schedule. This railroad section is 21 kilometers long and there are 13 bridges with a total length of 355 meters. On 23 June 1979, the train that made the test run left the Lang Giang Station and arrived at the Hanoi station safely. In order to restore this railroad section, Bridge Corporation 5 designed and rebuilt 13 bridges that had been completely destroyed by the enemy. The corporation used many old bridge beams and annexes and organized the production of bridge beams at the main workshops and at the Bao Ha station. The corporation erected temporary bridges across the creeks and organized shock youth units to transport materials and bridge beams to the construction sites in order to build the 13 bridges at one time. Road Corporation 6 quickly transported 90 tons of materials from Dong Anh to the construction sites and recovered, repaired and put into use thousands of old steel rails. The unit that manages the Yen Bai-Lao Cai road section deactivated mines, discovered and recovered 125 kilograms of explosives on the road section attacked by the enemy and created conditions for the construction units to work in safety. The units in the management units actively recovered equipment, repaired four turnouts and repaired the damaged water pipes and road sections at the stations. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Jun 79 p 1] 11943

CSO: 4209

## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Vương Đình Bích [VUWOWNG DINHF BICHS]

"Editor-in-chief of the Ho Chi Minh City newspaper CONG GIAO VA DAN TOC; he was photographed while visiting Hanoi. (CHINH NGHIA 14 Jun 79 p 4)

Đặng Việt Châu [DAWNGJ VIEETJ CHAAU]

Minister of Foreign Trade; recently he accompanied Premier Pham Van Dong to attend the 33rd Session of CMEA in Moscow. (NHAN DAN 24 Jun 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Việt Dũng [NGUYEENX VIEETJ ZUNGX]

\*Chief of Cabinet of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly; his appointment to this position was announced in a communique of the National Assembly Standing Committee dated 28 Jun 79. (NHAN DAN 30 Jun 79 p 1)

Trần Hữu Dư [TRAANF HUWUX ZUW]

Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Minister of Light Industry; on 21 Jun 79 he attended the signing of a memorandum between Czechoslovakia and the SRV on textiles, rubber and wood products. (NHAN DAN 24 Jun 79 p 4)

Y-bỉớc Ê-ban [Y-BLOOCS EE-BAN], Senior Colonel

Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Dac Lac Province; recently he attended a meeting in Dac Lac Province to discuss ethnic minority affairs. (NHAN DAN 24 Jun 79 p 1)

Phan Hiền [PHAN HIEENF]

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; during 11-26 Jun 79 he headed a delegation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on a visit to the USSR. (NHAN DAN 28 Jun 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Hiệu [NGUYEENX VAWN HIEEUJ]

Deputy Director of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; on 28 Jun 79 he attended a gathering to mark the signing of the SALT-II Treaty between the USA and the USSR. (NHAN DAN 1 Jul 79 p 4)

Trần Quang Huy [TRAANF QUANG HUY]

Minister in the Office of the Premier; Head of the Overseas Vietnamese Department of the Central Committee of the VCP; recently he received a visiting delegation of Overseas Vietnamese from Canada. (NHAN DAN 28 Jun 79 p 4)

Cao Văn Khánh [CAO VAWN KHANHS], Major General

Deputy Chief of Staff of the VPA; recently he attended a conference of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education to discuss the training of reserve officers from among students graduating in 1979. (NHAN DAN 25 Jun 79 p 1)

Lê Khắc [LEE KHAWCS]

Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Vice Chairman of the State Planning Commission; recently he accompanied Premier Pham Van Dong to attend the 33rd Session of the CMEA in Moscow. (NHAN DAN 24 Jun 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Khiếu [NGUYEENX HUWUX KHIEEUS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; SRV Ambassador to the USSR; recently he accompanied Premier Pham Van Dong to attend the 33rd Session of CMEA. (NHAN DAN 24 Jun 79 p 1)

Đặng Văn Lại [DAWNGJ VAWN LAIJ]

\*Chairman of the People's Committee, Hiep Hoa District, Ha Bac Province; his article "Hiep Hoa Fulfills the Two-Way Economic Contract" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 27 Jun 79 p 2)

Dinh Ngọc Lân [DINH NGOCJ LAAN]

Vice President of the Vietnam Physics Association; on 28 Jun 79 he attended a gathering to mark the signing of the SALT-II Treaty between the USA and the USSR. (NHAN DAN 1 Jul 79 p 4)

Nguyễn Tuấn Liêu [NGUYEENX TUAANS LIEEU]

\*Acting Chief of Europe Department 2, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 1 Jul 79 he summoned the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany to protest FRG encouraging the illegal emigration of Vietnamese. (NHAN DAN 2 Jul 79 p 4)

Nguyễn Hữu Mai [NGUYEENX HUWUX MAI]

Member of the Central Committee, Minister, Vice Chairman of the State Planning Commission; recently he attended the departure of Premier Pham Van Dong who left to attend the 33rd Session of the CMEA in Moscow. (NHAN DAN 24 Jun 79 p 1)

Trần Mẫn [TRAANF MAANX]

Chief of the Railway General Department; he is the author of an article in this issue entitled, "The Chinese Aggressors' Crimes Against the Vietnamese Railway Sector." (TAP CHI CONG SAN No 6, Jun 79 pp 30-34)

Trần Hoài Nam [TRAANF HOAIF NAM]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with Afro-Asian People; on 26 Jun 79 he attended a meeting in Hanoi in support of the struggle of the people of South Africa. (NHAN DAN 27 Jun 79 p 1)

Lương Văn Nghĩa [LUWOWNG VAWN NGHIA]

Secretary of the Hanoi Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 1 Jul 79 he attended a mass meeting in Hanoi to honor a visiting delegation from the Japan Communist Party. (NHAN DAN 2 Jul 79 p 1)

Hoàng Ninh [HOANGF NINH], Lt. Col.\*

\*Commander of the Lang Son Province border forces; mentioned in an article on the "Thirty Days of War" between the Chinese and Vietnamese published in this issue. (TAP CHI CONG SAN No 6, Jun 79 p 41)

Lê Sơn [LEE SOWN], Sr. Col.\*

\*Commander of the Lang Son Province regional armed forces; he is mentioned in an article on the "Thirty Days of War" between the Chinese and the Vietnamese published in this issue. (TAP CHI CONG SAN No 6, Jun 79 p 43)

Nguyễn Cơ Thạch [NGUYEENX COW THACHJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Minister of State Assistant to the Premier for Foreign Affairs; recently he attended the departure of Premier Pham Van Dong who left to attend the 33rd Session of the CEMA in Moscow. (NHAN DAN 24 Jun 79 p 1)



Nguyễn Văn Tiến [NGUYEENX VAWN TIEENS]

Secretary General of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; recently he attended a meeting in Dac Lac Province to discuss ethnic minority affairs. (NHAN DAN 24 Jun 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Xuân Trang [NGUYEENX XUAAN TRANG]

\*Deputy Permanent Delegate of the SRV to the CMEA; on 28 Jun 79 he signed the CMEA Aviation Cooperation Accord in Moscow. (NHAN DAN 1 Jul 79 p 1)

Trần Đình Tri [TRAANF DINHF TRI]

A communique of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly announced that he was relieved of duty as Chief of Cabinet of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly and placed on extended leave for reasons of health. (NHAN DAN 30 Jun 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Trọng Vĩnh [NGUYEENX TRONGJ VINHX]

SRV Ambassador to the PRC; on 25 Jun 79 he attended the arrival in Beijing of an SRV Government delegation. (NHAN DAN 26 Jun 79 p 1)

CSO: 4209

## BIOGRAPHIC

### INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Đoàn Văn Dân [DOANF VAWN ZAAÑ]

\*Deputy Secretary of the Rubber Workers Trade Union; his comments on collective ownership appeared in the cited source. (LAO DONG 31 May 79 p 6)

Trần Dũng [TRAANF ZUWONG]

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam General Confederation of Trade Unions; \*Deputy Secretary of the Vietnam Commercial Workers Trade Union; his article "Building a New Spirit and Attitude of Service in Retail Business" appeared in the cited source. (LAO DONG 7 Jun 79 p 12)

Nguyễn Văn Đạo [NGUYEENX VAWN DAOJ]

Director of the Marine Products Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 19 May 1979 he attended a rally for digging and stocking fish ponds. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 20 May 79 p 7)

Ngô Duy Đông [NGOO ZUY DOONG]

Secretary of the Communist Party, Hai Hung Province; his article "An Binh Cooperative Is Advancing" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Jul 79 p 2)

Võ Thúc Đông [VOX THUCS DOONGF]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Head of the Agriculture Department of the Central Committee of the VCP; on 2 July 1979 he returned from a visit to Laos. (NHAN DAN 4 Jul 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Giáp [NGUYEENX GIAPS]

SRV Ambassador to Japan; on 1 July 1979 he presented the Friendship Medal to the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Association. (NHAN DAN 4 Jul 79 p 1)

Hoàng Trọng Hanh [HOANGF TRONGJ HANH]

Deputy Editor-in-Chief of the newspaper NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN; his comments on the important role of teachers in education appeared in the cited source. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 25 May 79 p 5)

Nguyễn Thị Hằng [NGUYEENX THIJ HAWNGF]

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; her article "The Youth of the Nation Is Determined to Promote the Three Assault [Efforts] To Achieve Collective Mastery Movement To Attain an Ebullient, High Level Mobilization Movement" appeared in the cited source. (TIEN PHONG 5-11 Jun 79 p 3)

Nguyễn Mạnh Kiêm [NGUYEENX MANHJ KIEEMR]

Chief of the Institute of Construction Science and Technology, Ministry of Building; he is the author of an article in this issue on the activities of the Institute during the 15 years since it was founded. (XAY DUNG No 2, Feb 79 pp 1-4)

Trần Mao [TRAANF MAOX]

\*Chairman of the [Vietnam] General Rubber Corporation; his comments on collective ownership appeared in the cited source. (LAO DONG 31 May 79 p 6)

Nguyễn Chí Phụng [NGUYEENX CHIS PHUWOWNG]

\*Acting Secretary of the Communist Party Committee, Tan Binh District, Ho Chi Minh City; on 25 May 1979 he attended a rally by the district trade union federation in support of agricultural production. (Ho Chi Minh City TIN SANG 27 May 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Phú Soái [NGUYEENX PHUS SOAIJ]

SRV Ambassador to Hungary; on 6 July 1979 he attended the arrival of a VCP Central Committee delegation in Hungary. (NHAN DAN 13 Jul 79 p 4)

Nguyễn Công Sơn [NGUYEENX COONG SOWN]

\*Deputy Chief of the Ha Nam Ninh Province Education Service; his comments on the important role of teachers in education appeared in the cited source. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 25 May 79 p 5)

Hoàng Thao [HOANGF THAO]

Vice Minister of Interior; on 18 May 1979 he attended an awards ceremony for members of the Railway Public Security Service. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 30 May 79 p 1)

Vũ Tất Thương [VUX TAATS THUWOWNGR]

\*Head of the Railway Public Security Service [Ministry of Interior]; on 18 May 1979 he attended an awards ceremony for members of his service. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 30 May 79 p 1)

Hoàng Trung Tích [HOANGF TRUNG TICHS]

Chief of the Education Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his comments on the important role of teachers in education appeared in the cited source. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 25 May 79 p 5)

Bùi Hữu Trí [BUIF HUWUX TRIS]

\*Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace; on 3 July 1979 he attended a rally in Hanoi in support of the people of Nicaragua. (NHAN DAN 4 Jul 79 p 1)

Hoàng Tú [HOANGF TUS]

SRV Ambassador to the GDR; on 1 July 1979 he attended the arrival of a VCP delegation arriving to attend an ideological conference in Berlin. (NHAN DAN 4 Jul 79 p 1)

Đào Duy Tùng [DAOF ZUY TUNGF]

Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Deputy Chief of the Propaganda and Training Department of the Central Committee of the VCP; on 1 July 1979 he arrived in Berlin as a member of a VCP delegation to attend an ideological conference. (NHAN DAN 4 Jul 79 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Tư [NGUYEENX VAWN TUW]

\*Deputy Director of the Railway General Department; his article "Experiences in Flood and Storm Control and Countermeasures" appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 30 May 79 p 3)

Nguyễn Ký Úc [NGUYEENX KYS UWCS]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Cuu Long Province; recently he attended the arrival of a friendship delegation from the Kampuchea province of Kompong Spiu. (NHAN DAN 4 Jul 79 p 4)

Nguyễn Quang Xá [NGUYEENX QUANG XAS]

President of the Vietnam-Mongolia Friendship Association; on 11 July 1979 he attended a reception at the Mongolian Embassy marking the 58th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic. (NHAN DAN 12 Jul 79 p 1)

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

AUG 14, 1979

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